

service in the relief of inflamed or irritated conditions of the passages, through the medication of the exposed mucous surfaces, chronic cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), resulting from gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, vaginal gonorrhœa, sub-acute and chronic pyelitis, atonic impotence * * * prostatic abscess, chronic inflammation of the vesical neck (bladder), accompanied by tenesmus (ineffectual straining), nocturnal and incontinence of urine, and the component drugs entering into this prescription to be primarily among the best * * * in the treatment of specific urethritis (simple gonorrhœa), whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On February 24, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8075. Misbranding of Palmo Midds. U. S. * * * v. Newsome Feed & Grain Co., a Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 11034. I. S. No. 15160-p.)

On January 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Newsome Feed & Grain Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging shipment on or about April 1, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Indiana, of a certain quantity of an article, labeled in part "Palmo Midds," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Per cent.
Moisture.....	3.92
Nitrogen	2.06
Protein.....	12.85
Fat.....	7.45
Crude fiber.....	14.70
Cob meal, approximately.....	5.0

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that a substance, to wit, cob meal, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Further adulteration was alleged in that cob meal had been substituted in part for "Palmo Midds," that is to say, a product composed wholly of cleaning middlings and palm oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the statement on the tag attached to the sack containing the article, regarding the article and its ingredients, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein 16%, * * * Crude Fiber 7%, Cleaning Middlings and Palm Oil," was false and misleading in that it deceived and misled the purchaser into believing that the article contained not less than 16 per cent of crude protein and not more than 7 per cent of crude fiber and consisted of cleaning middlings and palm oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 16 per cent of crude protein and more than 7 per cent of crude fiber and did not consist wholly of cleaning middlings and palm oil, but consisted in part of cob meal.

On March 12, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*